FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,592.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 102.

Out of Sight Out of Mind.

When I had said good-bye, chance brought me back.
And I went softly in, by friendship's right;
The room so lately left was lone and black,
The next, all gay with laughter and the light.

I listened. Just one voice I cared to hear,
That lately gave sweet answers unto mine;
That reached me, with a tone as dear,
It pondered others graceful things in wine.

Bitter at heart, I yet could hardly go
Without a re-assurance for my doubt;
So gave a sign, it seemed my friend would know,
But, for a moment, she might slip without.

No! far too loud for that, the mirth and jest,
Unthrilled, my presence all unknown;
No need to show that I had been a guest,
My part at coming, mine alone.

Yet, can I fancy well how it may be
At first death. I sometimes so steal in,—
Unexpressed the soul I come to see,
Look round and dark the room where I have been.

—*Charlotte F. Bates in the Century*

The University.

When our Legislators are asked to re sufficient aid to the University to put it on a sure foundation, would it not be well for them to consider what is being for the higher education of the negro N. C.?

The report of the Superintendent of Education will show what has been done the public funds, derived principally the taxation of the dominant race, in common and normal schools. But minutes walk of the capital will find The Shaw University, a institution under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the higher education of the negro, which bids fair to out strip the University N. C. in every respect—a larger atten finer accommodation, wider scope, normal, scientific, theological and a law school in anticipation—carried on in an unpretending, but thoroughly intelligent and progressive manner, and educating the colored men and women for preachers, teachers, scientists, mechanics, and preparing to offer them technical instruction in the constitution and laws of their country.

The Bennett Seminary at Greensboro, aided and sustained by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, affording good education, and with nearly as large an attendance as the University.

Biddle University at Charlotte, whose elegant buildings far surpass any which are used for the education of whites in N. C., with its preparatory, classical, scientific and theological departments, with an attendance a little larger than Bennett Seminary, to say nothing of the benevolent institutions all over the State which have been instituted and aided on by Northern charity, assisted in many instances by our own people.

All these means are actively employed today for the higher education of the colored race, and God forbid that we should not do all we can to aid and encourage them; but shall the University, which is as old as the old State of North Carolina and provided for the education of the sons in her first constitution, shall it languish? Shall our *white* young men, who hope are to be the intelligent administrators of State affairs in the near future, shall they not have equal advantages with their former slaves because it will cost a little to a State which is in such a prosperous condition that no State tax was required last year, and with a surplus in its treasury nearly sufficient to do away with the necessity for a tax for the next year. Surely the Great Baptist church in North Carolina cannot object, for she has just raised $100,000 for the endowment of Wake Forest; and her wonderful interest in the cause of education is being seen and felt in almost every hamlet in the State. Nor the Methodists who have just arranged to place Trinity on such a solid basis that no financial distress shall ever hereafter impede its progress.

Nor the Presbyterians, who so long have exercised such an influence for good in education through her handsomely endowed Old Davidson, the Alma Mater of many distinguished men of this and other States.

Nor the broad hearted head of Rutherford, who never turns off the ingenuous youth who seeks his aid in obtaining an education.

But what are these among so many? Fill each of these institutions to the full, and yet the youth of the State are not half provided with facilities for higher education.

In one of our towns a few years ago, the cause of education among the whites was immensely advanced by the discovery that at a Justice's trial where a number of small boys were being examined, the white colored boys all signed their names and the little white boys made their marks.

The constitution says that the benifits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition.

Now why is it not practicable that this provision of the constitution be carried out?

How can a legislator, who has been sworn to support the constitution hesitate in the face of Art. 9 Sec. 7? But when they ask for bread, don't give them a stone.

The youth of the State, the white youth, are entitled to this constitutional benefit to enable them to have equal advantages with the colored youth in their efforts to secure higher education, and so fit themselves for preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, skilled mechanics and scientists. The time has come when North Carolina can afford it, and her tax payers will not object to such aid to the University if it will at least give the white youth equal advantages with the colored in North Carolina.

CAUCASIAN.

Ex-Mayor Edson of the Metropolis has lost his reputation, and ought to be precious glad of it.—*Philadelphia News.*

Governors Vance and Brown, and the Davis-Sherman Controversy.

On January 12, the chair laid before the United States Senate the resolution offered by Mr. Hawley, four days before, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, for a copy of the historical statement concerning the public policy of the executive department of the Confederate States, filed at the war department by Gen. Sherman.

A hot debate ensued, participated in by Senators Hawley, Harris, George, Sherman, Ingalls, Morgan, Conger and Lamar, during which Mr. Vest inquired whether it was mainly to commit the Senate to any side of the personal controversy, when Mr. Davis could not be heard. Mr. Davis was to-day an old man, broken in fortune and health, living among people who honored him. He (Vest) had been a member of the Confederate Senate, and frequently opposed Mr. Davis's measures, but he believed, as an overwhelming majority of the Southern people believed, that Mr. Davis was as true and loyal to the cause he espoused as ever was wife to husband, or religious devotee to the God he worshipped.

Mr. George said the controversy was a personal one between two private citizens of the United States.

Mr. Conger disputed Mr. Davis's right to be called a citizen in any relation of equality.

Mr George was willing that the controversy should be settled by history. He had no fear that the result would be adverse to the honor or patriotism of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Morgan said that it may be true that Jefferson Davis's political disabilities had not been removed, but he was no less a man because of that; it was not the less true that he was beloved by millions of people yet to the United States. He had been no more an enemy of the United States than many Senators now on the floor of the United States Senate.

Mr. Ingalls said that Jefferson Davis's name had never been mentioned in the Senate without Messrs. Morgan, Vest and their associates endorsing him and declaring that he was a man of honor and a patriot, and that millions of people in the United States loved him. So long as such remarks were indulged in, it was vain to declare that the animosities engendered by the war had been buried forever. It did not sound well to have flaunted so constantly in our faces by members of the Senate the fact that Mr Davis was a patriot and a man of honor, and that he was beloved by millions.

Mr. Sherman, after reciting the circumstances of the controversy, said he did not desire to wound the feelings of an old man. "But, great God!" said he, "will it ever be disputed in this country of ours, at any time within a thousand years, that in the war and before the war Jefferson Davis was a conspirator and a traitor to his country? Never, I trust." Mr. Sherman felt compelled to enter his most solemn protest against Mr. Davis being treated as a patriot.

Mr. Lamar characterized Mr. Sherman's statement of the controversy as marked by flagrant inaccuracies as to the issue between Jefferson Davis and Gen. Sherman. He (Lamar) did not impugn Gen. Sherman's veracity, but insisted that he had been misinformed about Mr. Davis and the South. Mr. Lamar had surrendered upon all questions dividing section; had given up the right of the people to secede from the Union, and given up the right of each State to judge for itself of infractions of the constitution and the mode of redress. It had fought for its own view and it had lost, but no man should in his presence call Jefferson Davis a traitor without his (Lamar's) responding with stern and emphatic denial.

Mr. Vest said the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls) could not speak impersonally. There was under old common law an offence known as being a common scold, the penishment for which was ducking.

The next day upon motion of Mr. Hawley, the Senate took up the Sherman-Davis resolutions and Senator Vance began a speech upon it.

He quoted from General Sherman's letter the illusions to the finding of Governor Vance's official correspondence in the executive mansion at Raleigh. He said that no part of the official correspondence and records were ever kept in the executive mansion there. The letter referred to by General Sherman was not found in the copy-book referred to, for the reason that no such letter was ever received there. He asserted, on the honor of a gentleman, that no letter making the threats which, General Sherman alleges to have been made was ever received by him (Vance) from Jefferson Davis. The men who fought on the Northern and victorious side seemed to think it a shame that those who fought for the South and lost did not join in the attempt to heap obloquy on the head of Jefferson Davis. The speaker had, it was well known, been drawn into secession unwillingly, but once in, there was not a day nor hour that he had not done his best to make it successful. General Sherman would rob him of this satisfaction.

It was true that he (Vance) had sent an embassy to Gen Sherman, to ask protection for his people, but the Confederacy was then at an end. Gen. Sherman had found in the fact that he did not await the return of his embassy, evidence that he was afraid of Jefferson Davis. "Afraid of Davis, then a fugitive! Was ever a proposition more absurd?" The reason why he did not await the return was because it was reported that the commissioners had been captured by Kilpatrick's cavalry, promptly robbed of their personal possessions and taken to Gen. Sherman's headquarters. Thereupon he (Vance) joined the lines of the retiring army.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vance's remarks, Mr. Hawley said the purpose of his resolution was simply to make accessible what he regarded as information of historic value. He did not seek this debate or wish to prolong it. He had no disposition to wantonly exult over men who had lost, but whenever an issue was presented which had been brought into view in this discussion, he must maintain the standard which he had maintained in war, and characterize as conspirators and traitors those who engage in conspiracies and treason. His principle was that we must judges of men by the light they have, but of their measures by the light we have. He then briefly reviewed some correspondence that passed between Gov. Vance and President Davis, and read a letter from Gov. Vance protesting against the proposed suspension of the write of habeas corpus, and threatening that the people of North Carolina would resist it. He also referred to the refusal by Gov. Brown, of Georgia, to obey an order of President Davis, as justifying Mr. Sherman's remarks about the opposition in the Confederacy to President Davis's administration.

Mr. Brown, of Georgia, was the next speaker. He said he was willing to stand upon his record, and did not purpose to discuss it, but would briefly reply to one or two assertions that had been made in regard to his alleged obstruction to President Davis' administration. He differed very materially on several questions, and discussed the differences with him very frankly, but threw no obstacles in the way of military operations, nor did he ever disobey any legal order which the president of the Confederacy had a right to make. When Gen. Sherman invaded Georgia, he (Gov. Brown) had organized a military force of old men and boys who were not liable to conscription or military duty under the law of the Confederacy. A requisition was made by President Davis to turn this body of troops over to the regular Confederate commander, and he refused to obey it, because the president had no right to issue the order, and undoubtedly had issued it under a misunderstanding of the nature of the case. He quoted from his own messages to the Georgia legislature to show his relations to the Confederacy at that time and his earnest efforts to support its military operations. He quoted from General Sherman's letter and the correspondence between the latter and President Lincoln. He said that he entertained at no time such a purpose to visit General Sherman as the latter seemed to suppose, and he believed Alexander Stephens entertained no such purpose. He had been invited, through Mr. King, by General Sherman to visit him to treat for terms of peace so far as Georgia was concerned. But he had replied that he had no authority to negotiate. The speaker was an original Union man; he was a secessionist from the beginning. There were few of the family left now. He again quoted, from his reply to General Sherman, his declaration that, come weal or woe, the State of Georgia should not, with his consent abandon the Confederacy.

Mr. Hawley said he thought the record would not be complete without a few quotations from the matter already published. He read from the Sherman papers a communication of the Confederate secretary of war to Governor Brown, directing that the Georgia reserves report to the Confederate authorities, and Governor Brown's refusal to comply, wherein he also comments upon the failure of the President to defend Georgia in her emergency, and expresses his purpose to use the Georgia forces for the defense of the State against foreign foes or domestic usurpation.

Senator Brown in reply said the extracts read by Senator Hawley were mere extracts. The correspondence was a voluminous one and he stood upon it. He again stated that the reason why he did not turn over the troops was that they were not the class which the Confederacy had the right to demand. They consisted of State and county officers and old men and young boys.

Senator Hawley said as an original secessionist the Senator ought not to evade the precise issue. He retained the troops to resist the usurpation of power by the Confederate authorities and so gave those authorities to understand.

Senator Brown said that he stood upon the record made in the correspondence and declined to reopen an old controversy. The resolution was then passed; yeas 52, nays 10.

The nays were Messrs. Brown, Colquitt, Hampton, Harris, McKenna, Maxey, Morgan, Saulsbury, Slater and Vest.

BIBLE WORK AT THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.—The American Bible Society has secured the privilege of placing the Scriptures in various languages on sale and for gratuitous distribution in the main building of the Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans. It has been thought very desirable to reach not only the English-speaking population, but especially those who read the Spanish, Protugnese, German and French languages. It is believed that many persons form Mexico, Central America, and South America may thus be supplied with the word of life who could not easily be reached at any other time or place.

This work will call for very considerable extra expense, which it is believed many will be willing to aid the Society, in meeting, by special and prompt contributions to its treasury. Such contributions are earnestly solicited.

Edward Everett Hale's suggestion that half the children of school age engage in industrial pursuits for twenty-three weeks each year and then exchange places with the half who have spent that time in study, is attracting much attention, and undoubtedly it grows out of a serious defect in the present system of education. Children need to be taught how to do the work which will be required of them in life, and that they do not usually learn until their school days are over.

The Judicial System.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

In the discussion of the subject of what is called judicial reform, we are about to be led into the error of supposing that all of the counties in the State are suffering from the want of a sufficient number of courts to transact their business. This is a great mistake. Most of the counties have courts enough and time to spare in the administration of business, and if at any time their dockets should become crowded, one special term will clear them off and avoid the necessity of the additional expense of second weeks or extra terms provided for by the legislature. It is in the large counties, where there are great numbers of negroes, that the necessity has arisen for more courts. In Wilmington it is entirely avoided by a criminal court, which has been of incalculable value, not only in opening the Superior Court to the trial of civil actions, but in promoting the good order of society, which was in a bad way at the time of the establishment of the criminal court.

It is in about twenty counties in the State—notably in Cumberland—that with even three terms of the court a year, the civil docket cannot be reached and tried, and justice is absolutely denied, witnesses and suitors are put to great inconvenience, and costs are accumulated. This is for the want of a criminal court meeting four times a year to clear the docket and make a jail delivery, promptly punish crime and promptly release those who are found innocent.

And it can all be accomplished by the erection of several criminal districts in the State, to comprise those counties only which are in need of additional courts. It would be nonsense to have these criminal courts in all the counties, for in a majority of them there exists no necessity for them.

We have not touched upon the causes of the increase of cases upon the State docket, because it is plain to all that with twice the number of people now held amenable generally to the laws, as in 1860, and with the immense multiplication of statutory offences, made to meet the present wants of society, the business of the courts upon the State docket has more than doubled, notwithstanding the enlarged jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace.

The want could be almost as well supplied by the increase in the number of judicial districts of the Superior Courts and the number of judges, for by this means the longer vacations would give the judges time to hold special terms wherever they shall be necessary; for, whatever is said to the contrary, the least expensive system is that of holding special terms when they are needed—and only when they are needed—for the purpose of clearing off the dockets.

X.

A Town Made to Order.

How a Company Propose to Build a City.

[Raleigh Chronicle.]

The old-fashioned and unprogressive plan of letting a town grow up of itself is to give way to the new and more progressive plan of choosing a site and building a city in a day, as it were. In North Carolina we have heretofore been content with the old plan, but a new impetus has been imparted, and it will be only a short while [illegible] shall see cities spring up as if by magic throughout the State.

Early this year a company of gentlemen, most of them actively engaged in manufacturing, bought a tract of land situated in Gaston county, which was once the property of the distinguished Confederate soldier, Gen. D. H. Hill. It includes what General Hill termed his "Model Farm."

The town is situated on the beautiful Catawba river, and is one of the loveliest sites for a flourishing town in all the Piedmont country.

Especially is the location favorable to manufacturing. This is evidenced by the fact that, although the town is less than a year old, there are already eight flourishing cotton manufacturing establishments, which give employment to over two hundred hands. These factories are not all in the town proper, but are situated in the vicinity, and make Mt. Holly the point of shipment. The factories now in active operation are the Hooper Manufacturing Company and the Tuckaseegee Manufacturing Company, on the Catawba; the Mt. Holly Warp Mill, on Dutchman's Creek, owned and operated by Messrs. Rhyne & Co.; Wilson's Mills, Messrs. Hall & Co. (two mills); McAden's Mill and Gaither's Mill, the last five being located on the South Fork of the Catawba River. These mills are nearly all engaged in the manufacture of cotton warps, although the Hooper mills are largely interested in the manufacture of plaids.

The Western extension of the Carolina Central Railroad runs through the town, giving it close connection with the markets of the world. The owners of the town invite immigrants and offer inducements to locate. Laid off in streets and avennes, with large lots for building purposes, the town, when it has a sufficient population, will be one of the most beautiful in the State.

TRUNK LINES AND FEEDERS.—By an oversight, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, the new Code omits to bring forward a very important provision which tends to facilitate railroad construction through the aid of existing companies. The provision referred to empowered companies to endorse the bonds of other companies, and this is not found in the new Code. As this is one of the usual modes of helping in the construction of another road, and as we are to look to the railroad companies chiefly for an extension of railroad facilities, the legislature should re enact the old statute which has not been brought forward. Let the roads have a good swing and build as many feeders as they will.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines died in New Orleans Jan. 10.

Established Sept. 3, 1878.

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HOME OFFICE, - - STAUNTON, VA.
Membership over 8,000.
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Wilmington, N. C.
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State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 15, 1884. 101-4m

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:34 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thurs day at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S POWDERS are used in time.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses, Cattle or Hogs are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
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SEDBERRY'S
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BUIST'S FRESH
Garden Seeds.
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New and Fresh or None.
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HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.
Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to
JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
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Sept 4, 1884. 67-1y

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Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dllars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000	$75,000
1	do	25,000	25,000
1	do	10,000	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10 000
10	do	1000	10 000
20	do	500	10 000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

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9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	500	4,500
9	do	250	2,250

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IDEAL WHITE SOAP
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For the laundry it is unexcelled, and for the toilet it will be found equal to the imported castile.

☞A fine silver-plated tea-spoon given to every purchaser of a bar of this soap.

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Sole Agent for Fayetteville.
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Goods delivered free.
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To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.
I will pay the highest market price for country produce.
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To the Ladies.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the ladies of Cumberland and surrounding Counties that he is prepared to meet all demands made upon his time for the repairing of Sewing Machines of any make. He is also ready to furnish any desired part of any Sewing Machine, and he can also apply the latest improvements—loose balance wheel, &c., upon old style machines.
Old and worn out machines made as good as new.
Any demand upon his time, or orders for supplies, can be left at the Jewelry store of Edwin Glover.
FRANK GLOVER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1884. 98-1m

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Book of Designs
with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.
Numerous Specimens
of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.
Let the good work go on.
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Millinery! Millinery!!

I am now receiving my fall stock of
MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,
selected in person in the Northern markets. I have the
Best Selected Stock
I ever had and will be glad to have you call and examine for yourselves.
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Oct 30, 1884. 91-3m

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884. 1-

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 22, 1885

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND THE JUDGES.

Elsewhere will be found, from the pen of a distinguished North Carolinian, two articles signed X—one upon the "Judicial System," and the other concerning "The Judges" themselves.

The two concern a subject to which we have frequently alluded of late as of chief importance to the people of North Carolina, at this time. The writer's recital of the causes, and of the nature and extent, of the law's delay in certain of the counties, is the simplest and most intelligible statement of the matter that has come under our observation. His suggestions are of a kind that would naturally be made by a person capable of such a statement.

But, while reform is certainly needed in the judicial system, in order to meet the requirements of a population almost doubled and radically changed in certain other respects, reform is the very last thing that should be allowed to touch the relations of the State, or of the people individually, to the judges themselves. It is only necessary to call the attention of the great body of the conservative and sensible people of North Carolina to the measures proposed in some quarters—by which the high office of a judge shall be degraded by petty restrictions upon the exercise of a proper discretion in the performance of his duty by the judge himself—to render the movement harmless. These measures and their effect are plainly and forcibly set forth by our correspondent. Let the iconoclast—editor, legislator, or newspaper correspondent—as well as the conservative people, consider what he says.

MR. RANDALL AND TAXATION.—In Mr. Randall's recent tour through a portion of the South he spoke, among other places, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he truly said:

"We have had a system of burdens placed upon the people of the United States that have become absolutely oppressive, and we are made victims of the most excessive taxation known to any civilized government. We have a system which is inquisitorial—nay, may I not say inhuman; surely I can at least say un-American. But the great body of the American people, as always in the past history of our country, have determined that it shall be wiped out. I allude to the system of internal taxation. The amount of taxation from that source aggregates $120,000,000. This is just about the amount of money that there is no occasion to collect at all. Now, this infernal taxation has been particularly oppressive upon the people of the Southern States. When the power of internal taxation came to be discussed as one of the necessary powers to be given to the Federal government in the constitution of the United States it was only placed there after great doubt and long discussion, and then it was incorporated or created with the distinct understanding that it was only to be exercised in times of great necessity."

But, when he added that "it is given as an excuse that these taxes have taken away your necessity for a higher rate of tariff on imports," &c., he seemed to demonstrate the fact that he is as incapable of comprehending the true effect of raising or lowering the tariff duties as some of our people in North Carolina. Within certain (and, for the needs of the government after abolishing the internal revenue, sufficient) limits, the aggregate receipts from customs may be increased by reducing the rates.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.—On the fourth page will be found the correspondence between Lt. Governor Stedman and President Robinson of the Carolina Central Railroad, in which Major Stedman resigns his position as attorney of that company. He has also resigned his position as attorney of that other great corporation, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. The two paid him much more than the salaries of most of the State officers.

It is, however, a matter of small consequence whether the salaries relinquished were small or large. The principle is the same. And the act, and the motives which prompt it, will be as gratifying to the people who triumphantly placed Major Stedman in his exalted position of trust, as they are creditable to the man and in keeping with his character.

Plainly, the country is getting back to the ways of the fathers. The Democracy have been promising reform in high places. When they chose Charles M. Stedman as one of those whose character and action should illustrate their meaning, they knew what they were doing.

NORTH CAROLINA AT NEW ORLEANS.—Upon his return from New Orleans, recently, Lt. Dabney, to whose skill the State owes so much for its reputation for progress in the scientific world, told the Raleigh *News Observer* that the "North Carolina exhibit was in perfect shape, presenting a splendid appearance." He says that the State receives many compliments, as well for the extent of the display as for the admirable taste shown in the arrangement.

"It looks," says the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, "very much now as if North Carolina would be the banner State of the South as far as the display of its resources is concerned. The arrangement of its section shows great taste and ingenuity. It is divided into five compartments, each with a pagoda for pavilion. These compartments illustrate the fishery, agricultural, forest, mineral and manufacturing industries of the State."

SENATOR VANCE.—The Raleigh papers last night brought accounts of the re-election of Senator Vance for another term of six years. The Democratic caucus, last week, nominated him by acclamation. Since the overwhelming defeat of the protectionists in the late election, no one has doubted this result.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Attention is directed to the striking article on the University, on the first page, signed "Caucasian." The able writer, who has rendered distinguished services to the University in times past, "covers the whole ground." It strikes us that no legislator who reads it can fail of his duty in the matter.

THE GREEK, THE ROMAN AND THE TEUTON.—We have received from Prof. Winston, of the University, a copy of his address, "delivered before several classical schools of the State," on THE GREEK, THE ROMAN AND THE TEUTON. It is an able and interesting paper, whose purpose is to show how these races successively conquered each other. The Greek was a thinker, whose ideal of freedom led him to elevate the sub-divisions of the body politic unduly. The Roman, on the contrary, was a man of action, who loved power and dominion, but lost sight of the qualifying efficacy of the higher domestic and political virtues. The two races passed away, and it was left for the Tenton to "conceive the nobler ideal of law devoted to liberty, of Liberty submissive to law," which found its expression in the Magna Charta of England and the American Constitution. So, in the son's concern, from this race, the Protestant Reformation. It is the Teuton that has given to war Wellington, to science Newton and Humboldt, to literature Shakespeare, to humanity Luther and Washington.

And "under the Teuton rules" the world

SENATOR BROWN'S "JOKE."—In the debate on the inter-State commerce bill, Senator Brown, of Georgia, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Vance [elsewhere printed] by adding to it "No merchant shall sell larger packages or quantities of goods at a smaller per cent than he charges for a smaller package of goods of like quality, if the goods have been produced in or transported from another State, so as to fall within the power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce."

The aged Senator ought to try his hand at multiplying oranges by apples. Otherwise, he might address himself to the task of proving that the merchant stands in the same relation to government as the railroads, which are common-carriers and chartered for the benefit of the public.

Senator Vance on the Inter-State Commerce Bill.

In the course of the debate on the inter State commerce bill, Senator Vance offered the following amendment thereto:

"That it shall be a discrimination prohibited by this act if any railroad company shall charge, demand or receive more for any package when shipped singly than for each of a number of like packages when shipped by the car load, or in any greater quantity or number or in any less quantity or number than a car load, the design and intent of this act being to secure an absolute equality in the rates between small and large shippers and consignees; except that a greater rate may be charged and demanded of shippers or consignees for freight shipped in less quantities than a car load when such freight consists of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep or other live stock, or of wheat, oats, corn, barley or other grain shipped in bulk and not put up in sacks, barrels, boxes or other packages, or of pig, or bar, or slab iron, or of iron ore or other mineral ore, or of coal, coke, or coal oil in a single tank or package to the car load, or of lumber, logs or firewood, or of any other commodity usually shipped or transported in bulk and by the car load; but there shall be no difference or discrimination in rate as between shippers and consignees of the above excepted articles, whether such shipment shall be made by a single car load or by a greater number of car loads: *Provided*, That 10 per cent. may be charged and received on freight when shipped in single packages, and less than a car load, in addition to the established charge on the same kind of goods, wares, or merchandise when shipped in like packages by the car load, if the freight on all the articles shipped to the same consignee, to be delivered at the same point and at the same time, shall be less than $20."

In the course of his speech in advocating his amendment, Governor Vance said:

"The subject to which the bill related, he said constituted the coming question in American politics for the next twenty years. It may be a tentative measure, but something was necessary. One thing is very certain, indeed—that the people are not going to submit quietly to a condition of things which shall make the destiny of commerce and all other methods of acquiring wealth utterly dependent on either the caprice, the forbearance, or the greed of railroad corporations, uncontrolled and uncontrollable. They were public servants, and were no more justified in charging a poor man or a small shipper more for the service rendered him than was charged for a like service to the rich man or large shipper. It would be like the case of a Judge who should feel justified in imposing a light penalty on a man who was often in court, because he was a wholesale offender, and imposing a heavy penalty on a man who was honest enough to be occasionally brought into court.

"I consider the difficulty of legislative interference in the practical details of railroad transportation without doing as much harm probably as good. It is a highly complicated and technical business, requiring both talent and experience to comprehend it aright. The experts are constantly throwing this into the teeth of legislators and defying their ignorant efforts at a remedy for the people's complaints. However little the average legislator may know about railroad transportation in contrast with an experienced official, he yet knows enough to understand that he should try to protect the people of little means against the extortions or discriminations of incorporated capital, and that effort will continue to be made until the proper remedy is found, for the genius of the people of the race to which we belong has always been found adequate to the proper redress of all grievances which have retarded their material and social progress."

As we said, some weeks ago, the bill would pass the House and stop at the Republican Senate. But the present discussion leaves the matter in shape for decisive action two years hence; and it is a matter for congratulation to our people that the able man whom they have just returned to the Senate, has made a proper record for them on this bill in the house of its enemies.

A provoking interruption of the mail from Raleigh yesterday, caused by the change of railroad schedule, has deprived us of our Raleigh correspondent's legislative summary.

The Judges.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

These officers are just now the subject of much discussion, as to the manner in which they discharge their duties and their value in a pecuniary point of view to the people. This is perfectly proper, for they are public servants and are subject to public criticism. But we should be careful not to say or do anything which will lower the high standard which has always, with the exception of a few years of foreign radical rule, been maintained by the judiciary of North Carolina. The tendency is developing of late years to belittle the officers of this branch of the public service by the putting of penalties upon them for the benefit of those who shall sue for the same, for some neglect of duty. It seems to be forgotten that a judge, who is no better and no worse than any other public officer, is already liable in damages to any one who is made to suffer by his willful neglect of duty, and that for any breach of his duty willfully made, he is subject to impeachment, degradation and punishment.

The people of North Carolina, upon the whole, are a law abiding and a law respecting people. They hold in veneration the laws which govern them, because they are *their* laws, made by themselves for their own good; and the administrators of those laws, because they are *their* servants, selected by themselves for some supposed virtues and acquirements and capacities which make them fit for the places which they have called upon them to fill.

These men are now, throughout the bounds of North Carolina, treated by all manner of people with the highest respect. They need no trappings nor outward insignia nor heraldry to proclaim their approach; but they go quietly in and out among their fellows surrounded by a halo of respect and confidence which belongs not all to themselves, except as they personally deserve it, but to the high office which they hold.

When the terms of the court are open and the judge comes to instruct the grand jury upon the rights and liabilities of the people under the criminal law, the people are accustomed to stand or sit around in respectful attention and give heed to what is said, and to profit thereby; and the laws are respected and obeyed and vindicated. The instruction given by the judge to the juries of his court is received as from one who speaks with authority, and has its weight in determining their action. Supported and upheld as he is by the arguments of the members of the bar, who, being learned in the law, are enabled to present on the one side and on the other all the strong points which arise upon the trial of a cause, there is little danger of a failure to arrive at the truth and to minister true judgment to the people.

But suppose we destroy the ancient land marks, suppose we shear him of the dignity with which we have ever clothed his office, and hedge him around with minute directions as to the manner in which he shall discharge his duties, and make him, instead of the dignified judge which he is in the eyes of the people, the perfunctory administrator of the rules prescribed by the legislative department, and how long will the laws be respected and obeyed and administered as they ought to be in North Carolina?

It is proposed to require him to open his court at eleven o'clock on the first day of the term. In many instances every one of the judges opens his court on the first day at an earlier hour. But in some counties it is more convenient to the people, on account of the size of the county, the hours of the arrival of the train, or for some other local reason, that court should convene at a later hour. And then in very many of the counties all of the business which is necessary for him to do is discharged in a few days, and the members of the bar who live at a distance have departed, and the judge could do no more if he wanted to.

And then it is proposed to require the judge to remain until Saturday and open his court on the last day allotted to the term. This is supposed to be in order that it shall require him to travel on Sunday to reach his next court; that as he is riding along at that hour when other christian people have gone up to the house of prayer, he may be consoled by the reflection that he is the immediate object of the supplication which is then being made for the preservation of "all who travel by land or by water."

I think it would be better that it should be known and understood that the people of North Carolina now, as ever, require of their servants, the judges, an intelligent, diligent and faithful execution of the tremendous trusts and responsibilities imposed upon them; that for such action they shall have the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens, always subject to candid criticism; for a failure to come up to the measure as established by the fathers, that their places shall be filled by others at the expiration of their terms; for a willful misfeasance or malfeasance in office, that they shall be subjected to the pains and penalties denounced against such conduct, under the sanction of an impeachment and conviction as prescribed by law.

The judges are not overworked. They have large districts and short vacations, and those vacations are generally occupied in the holdings of special terms, but they expect to be employed in the discharge of their official duties all the time. The evil is that with all of the time of the present number of judges occupied, all of the business in the larger counties is not disposed of, and this can only be remedied by an increase of the working force, either by the establishment of criminal districts or the increase in the present number of Superior Court districts.

As to the matter of passes upon railroads, which seems to affect the bowels of some of the editorial brethren, any judge will tell you that the whole item of travel upon railroads or other public conveyances is a small matter in the bill of expenses. One little ride in an open wagon with a spavined mule will outweigh many miles of railway travel. And if the sovereign people of North Carolina, with all their wisdom, have not been able to select nine out of the many great and honorable and virtuous men who adorn the legal profession in North Carolina, who dare not trust themselves to accept the customary compliment, which is universally extended to State officers, of a pass upon the railroads, without fear that they shall be influenced to lean against the people and in favor of the corporations—if such be the case, then the people, who are generally so right and true when they act together, have in this one instance most wofully failed.

Now to sum up, let us do or say nothing to lower the high standard of our judiciary. Let us select proper men, fitted for the business which we want them to do. Let us pay them a fair salary, having regard to the responsibility, the dignity and the honor of the office. And with the light which streams upon their path from the experience of the ages gone, with the examples of those good and great men who have honored the office of judge in North Carolina in the days of our fathers, let us require of them an intelligent and virtuous discharge of their duties. And let the price of dereliction be no petty fine or penalty, but, as it is now, a forfeiture of the place which they now hold in the esteem of their fellows and a degradation from the place which none should be allowed to fill but he who worthily can.

X

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Col. Green's Amendment.

The House, January 7, having under consideration the bill to establish a board of commissioners of inter-State commerce and to regulate such commerce, Mr. Green said:

MR. SPEAKER: I now offer the amendment which I indicated a short time ago, as follows:

"That, within thirty days after the passage of this act the managers of each and every railroad embraced therein shall be required to have provided on each and every passenger train running on their line of road, which now carry a so-called express car, at least one car of like capacity for purpose hereinafter specified, and such car to be under the exclusive control of such road.

"That, to the extent of ordinary carrying capacity of such car, every such railroad shall be required, under penalty of forfeiture of one-half of the ascertained and marked value of every package commited to it marked "*speed*," to take the same to its destination, or to the connecting road making such destination with the usual celerity of the passenger train, provided that all such packages shall be of class and description usually carried by express companies, and no one package to exceed one hundred pounds in weight.

"That, upon arrival at place of destination it shall be stored and cared for until delivered to the consignee in person or upon his written order, and at an additional charge not to exceed 100 per cent. over what would have been ordinary freight rate on same.

"That, if destination of package so marked involves transfer to other and connecting railroads, whether owned or operated by the same company or not, such transfer shall be made with reasonable celerity on arrival at connecting points; and the road failing to make such transfer, or the one refusing to receive such package, if in good condition shall be held responsible for such neglect and liable to aforesaid penalty on account thereof.

"*Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require a passenger train carrying such freight to stop and deliver the same or any part thereof at any depot, station, or point other than one where the road has an accredited agent and where the train stops for ingress or egress of passengers."

Mr. Speaker, [said Col. Green] if abatement of monopolistic assumption and extortion be the end in view of the bill under consideration, the amendment just read is certainly germane thereto.

Of all monopolies or close corporations with which we have to deal, there are few so close or with abuses more glaring than the three or four so-called express companies of a national character which enjoy the exclusive right of rapid freight carriage and arbitrary and extortionate charge. Actuated by no genuine or affected sentiment of public spirit, and deterred by no qualms of conscience, their motto seems to be—

The good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

They rarely come in competition with each other, but intrenched in franchise like the robber barons of the Rhine in a kindred era, on their castled crags, they seem by some occult understanding between themselves to map out the country to be despoiled by forced contribution, each taking their slice of territory. This arrangement is more objectional to the public than a unitized monopoly. It is a good thing for the companies. Demand redress for overcharge or other grievance and the blame is sure to lay with the other company over the border, or if, perchance, discarding this stereotyped excuse, they will give you the equally hackneyed one of heavy bonus to the railroad for monopoly enjoyed. But, Mr. Speaker, the rapidly accumulating and already accumulated colossal fortunes of its chief functionaries and grand factotums completely negative and give the lie to that flippant but plausible pretext for their wholesale petty robberies.

But admit for the nonce that it is even so and the reason for divorce, between the two stands out the more apparent. What right I ask, has the railroad to take the uttermost farthing of honest exaction from these poor innocents with the implied if not expressed understanding that in consideration therefor these last are to enjoy the exclusive privilege of exacting the very last farthing that they can get out of a reluctant public?

Mr. Speaker, there is no use in mincing terms. The profits of the express company under this delectable system, and they are enormous, when sifted down constitute an aggregation of petty swindles.

Whatever the road can afford to farm out the privilege at, that with a reasonable percentage added for subagents, &c., is the proper gauge of measure and the aggregate of legitimate charge that it can conscientiously exact from the public if it did what it should do and what it should be made to do—attend to its own business instead of delegating it to another. The proposition covered by the resolution will probably be combated on the ground that patronage is not compulsory; in plainer terms, that no one is compelled to submit to the extortion. It is the India-inked plea of monopolists. As a rule it is fallacious, as it certainly is here. Take a case for instance: You must have or deliver to another some article by a certain close day. The railroad can not take it. Why? It has barred itself from so doing by specific contract. And so it must come or go, if come or go it does, through the agency of the specially favored lessee yclept the express company.

Is there any limit as to duration of the powers enjoyed? Not the slightest. And there sir, comes in another most objectionable feature. This privilege is in the nature of an interminable patent. Would you know its origin and the claim upon which it is based? If so, then hearken and I will tell you the tale as it was told me. An individual in the city of Boston conceived the brilliant and original idea of delivering bundles in the surrounding towns in a one-horse wagon. The idea grew, and its author grew, until it has developed into the mammothian, monopolized devilfish known by its founder's name as "The Adams Express," whose feelers extend across the continent lengthwise and breadthwise, and whose age of life is not to be measured by that of the Republic, but of some succeeding despotism which may perchance arise out of its ruins. Is there not a brief specified limit to other patented ideas of grander conception and more benificent scope?

We will be met on the threshold here, Mr. Speaker, with the pert retort that "The way is open to competition." But I say, not so.

Let competition dare to enter, as it has time and again, and it will be, as it has been, throttled, squelched, wiped out, obliterated by this pampered ogre as would a lady's lap dog by a Siberian blood-hound whose dinner it dared invade. Like other monopolies which curse and afflict our land, it is all too powerful to tolerate the rivalry of competition. The public, in their eyes, is a very inconvenient bird. It may be too much for one but is not enough for two.

Doubtless, Mr. Speaker, the intermediary agent saves "the gentlemen of the road" (pardon the equivocal expression; it is not intended literally in the Dick Turpin sense) some trouble and annoyance in handling and delivery. But I submit whether it is fair or just that the public should be subjected to quadruple or quintuple tax for for the convenience of the road. They might with equal right dispose of license to carry all freights at option and on terms most suitable to the lessee.

Nay, further; concede the right in the one case, and there is no barrier against farming out to the highest bidder all passenger traffic likewise. Already we see the the entering-wedge to this, to some extent, in the parlor and sleeper department. But it is optional so far, I concede, with him who takes passage whether he will avail himself of greater comfort at higher cost. If, however, on precedent established, the sleeping-car company sees fit to buy up the monopoly of all live freight carriage, constructively bipeds as well as quadrupeds, what recourse or alternative has the ordinary ticket-buyer but to submit to the claim set up and justified under long-established usage in fast freight carriage and delivery? The right to sell the right to transport a poodle or a parrot; a monkey, a dude, or a donkey, implies the kindred right to carry folks at a corresponding increase of rate. Is such intent within the scope or purview of any railroad charter granted outside of Turkey, China, Egypt, or Japan? I simply reiterate, by inference, Mr. Speaker, that if the last is not transferable, neither is the other by any rule of ethics or of equity that can be conceived or laid down. And hence I hold that it is within the scope of our restrictory powers to proclaim null, void, and nugatory in the way designed, and to that extent, all such transfers of exclusive rights and arbitrary monopolistic powers.

[During the delivery of the foregoing remarks, when five minutes had expired, Mr. Dowd obtained the floor and yielded his time to Mr. Green.]

The Great Bummer.

General Sherman, who charged General Hampton with the burning of Columbia, and then published in his book that he had done so, knowing it to be false, merely to bring Hampton into odium with the people of South Carolina, now brings charges against Jefferson Davis, which we may take it for granted that he (Sherman) also knows to be false. The falsity of a charge does not deter Gen. Sherman from making it and sticking to it.

The Alaric of the nineteenth century, he is not merely a destroyer of cities, but an assassin of character. A person of his rank and distinction might be supposed to foster sentiments that would consign to oblivion his dishonor and justify a tacit acquiescence in the respect which many citizens of the North evince for him. But the immoralities of his nature break down every restraint that his situation imposes. He wooes infamy with a persistence that would be incredible were it not known that at times his brain has been thought to be disordered. His conduct in the house of the aged widow of his benefactor, Gen. Childs, at Fayetteville, marked him as a monster of malignity and savage brutality, when untamed by the presence of man. Before women he could roar like a Spanish bull; behind Hampton's back he could stab his reputation with easy falsehood, and at the head of the army of the United States he can store in the archives of his country fabricated statements, devoid of truth, to give a coloring to history and to assail one with whom he is at variance. He said that "war was hell," but he added to its horrors by organizing a band of thieves and cut-throats and assassins to harass defenceless people and destroy the homes of the widow and the orphan. The traditional robber hero attracts a sympathy because of deeds of daring and personal prowess, but when Sherman entered on his career as a robber, he moved with a tremendous force that found no opponents to obstruct his movements. The glory of his achievement may be sung by those who profited by it; others may be excused for treating his claim to military heroism with scorn.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

The sermon of Bishop Lyman at the installation of Dr. Paret to the bishopric of Maryland, in Washington, recently, is spoken of in the papers as an unusually able one.

DEATH OF EX-VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.—Schuyler Colfax, sometime Vice-President of the United States, fell dead in the depot at Mankato, Minn., on Tuesday of last week.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Tributes to Senator Anthony—Work in the House—Congressman Evins—Contested Election Cases—Judge Reagan's Inter-State Commerce Bill—Offices in Demand—A Host of Applicants—Personals, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Observer.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1885.

Mr. Editor:—To-day the Senate will devote its time to delivering eulogies on the Senator Anthony, who was the senior member of that body at the time of his death, Twelve Senators have announced their purpose to speak.

In the House of Representatives, it is the regular day for the monthly call of committees for motions to suspend the rules. The committee on Foreign Affairs will present a bill to provide for the exercise of jurisdiction by consular courts. Motions will be offered in behalf of other committees as follows: Naval affairs, Post-offices and Postroads, Indian affairs and the Committee on Labor, if it can be reached in the routine. This last committee will endeavor to pass a bill prohibiting contracts for the labor of United States prisoners.

On the 17th of December last, it was resolved to devote to-morrow, January 20th, to the delivery of tributes to the memory of Congressman Evins, of South Carolina, after 2 o'clock. Up to this hour, the contested election cases will have the attention of the House. The Massey vs. Wise contest from Virginia, will doubtless be reported by the committee on elections. Also, the contested cases of McLean vs. Broadhead, of Missouri and Fredericks vs. Wilson, of Iowa. The reports will be in favor of Messrs. Broadhead and Fredericks. During the rest of the week, the Senate will probably discuss the Inter State Commerce Bill. The House Inter State Commerce Bill, which has been for nine years before that body, was framed by Judge Reagan, of Texas, and his presistence was rewarded last week by an unexpected decision by the House in favor of its passage.

In the Sherman Davis controversy, which consumed a part of the past week in the Senate, our re-elected Senator Vance acquitted himself very handsomely. The galleries and the floor of the Senate Chamber were thronged with a crowd, who had gathered in anticipation of an exciting scene. But Vance was on his guard, and his conservative but fearless reply to Sherman, was a master piece of its kind. His nomination by acclamation, by the democratic caucus, gives universal satisfaction here among North Carolinians. He is one of the rising men of the Senate. A New York journalist remarked to a friend of mine the other day, "If the State of New York had Zeb Vance, of North Carolina, there is no telling what he might become within the next four years!" In the face of this remark, this same journalist, as well as others, failed to do justice to Vance's recent speech in their Washington dispatches to the great New York dailies.

There is a tremendous pressure for office already felt here. All the Federal appointments in Wilmington, N. C., are sought by about eight worthy aspirants for each position. A. H. Van Bokkelen, is ahead for the Collectorship of the Port of Wilmington. Col. Kerchner wants the Postoffice, and is strongly endorsed for the position. Raleigh is also well represented in this particular. Col. John W. Cotton, of Tarboro, wants to be Marshal of the Eastern District. Fab. Busbee and Thomas Strange, Esqrs., desire the District Attorneyship. Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, so it is understood, with Capt. James Battle, of Rocky Mount, and Col. Paul Faison, of Sampson, [?] are candidates for the Collectorship of the Internal Revenue, a fat office which has been filled by Col Ike Young for more than a decade.

Last week the fifth Internal Revenue District of North Carolina was abolished, thus eliminating the office of the indefatigable Dr. Wheeler, who has had a tough fight to "hold the fort" for the past several years. The two republican factions in that ex District, have given Arthur a lively time of it. He adopted Mr. Mahone's plan of "elimination" in self defence. One wing of these contending factions, headed by Douglass and his henchmen, would come on with evidence which they thought would damn any man, and try to oust Wheeler. Then the wily doctor would put in an appearance with counter-charges equally damaging, and swear a denial of the affidavits made by his enemies! Perhaps another motive for Mr. Arthur's process of elimination was to make the number of offices less, so that the democrats would get the benefit of as small a number as possible.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones has changed her reception day from Tuesday to Wednesday. She is very popular in Washington society, and her father's handsome residence, on the corner of 16th and Q streets, is weekly thronged with the most desirable representatives of the best people here. Fayetteville is peculiarly fortunate in being able to claim this graceful and accomplished little lady, who presides over Col. Green's household this winter with consummate tact.

Gol. Green made two speeches in the House last week; one on the Inter State Commerce bill; the other on the subject of the tobacco tax. Col. Green's influence here is remarkable for a new member. His uniform courtesy, together with his acknowledged ability, secure for him in an unusual degree the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact.

The Postmaster General has been devoting much of his time to the Postoffice at Washington, N. C., this week. The former incumbent, Samuel Corson, a republican, was accused of irregularities, and was removed by the Department. Geo. Richardson, a democrat, was appointed because there was a temporary dearth of applicants. This dearth was occasioned by local ignorance of the fact that the position had been vacated. As soon as it became known, and before the Senate had time to confirm Richardson's nomination, names began to pour in and Postmaster General Hatton was at a loss to know what to do. Messrs. Richardson, Morton, and Bonner are now in the field as democrats, with a host of republicans to hear from as soon as Frank Hatton can get the news down there, or can find one who can give the required bond. I asked him Saturday, how the matter was progressing. He laughingly told me he liked to see the democrats fight over a small local appointment, as it gave him and them a foretaste of the future! He added that the battle was at its height, and he meant to settle it this week, particularly if he could find a republican to fill the bill.

Mrs. Senator Vance has been seriously indisposed for the past week. She is in mourning this winter for her sister, Mrs. Pierce, of Louisville, Ky., who died suddenly about the beginning of the seasons. Mrs. Vance's Thursday receptions were among the most enjoyable in Washington.

Miss Meta Capehart has been visiting friends in Washington.

Maj. Robert D. Graham tells me that the work of the Civil Service Commission, of which he is Secretary, increases daily. A number of applicants from North Carolina were examined last week. Miss Carrie Pettigrew, Miss Kate Hamilton and Mr. Percy Lewis, of North Carolina, have received appointments under the Civil Service Rules.

Mrs. Senator Ransom has been so ill, at her residence near Weldon, as to necessitate Senator Ransom's absence from the Senate Chamber for the past week.

C. J. H.

Mr. Troy's Agricultural College Bill.

A bill to be entitled an act to establish and maintain in connection with the University a College of Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining

WHEREAS, The University of the State ought to be in fact, as well as in theory, a part of the free school system, and ought to contribute to the material and industrial development of the State as well as aid in the diffusion of scientific and useful learning;

Now, therefore, for the purpose of bringing the University and people into closer relations with each other as was contemplated in section 14 of art. 9 of the constitution,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the Trustees of the University are hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain as a part of the University a College of Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining, with authority, when deemed absolutely necessary for the purposes of this act, to establish additional professorships besides those in the regular curriculum of the University, in which without excluding other scientific and classical studies, shall be taught specially such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and mechanic arts, thereby extending a liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life; and adopt such rules and regulations for the government of such college as they may deem best.

SEC. 2. That each Senatorial District shall be entitled to send and keep at such college free from all expenses of transportation, room rent or tuition, one beneficiary, who shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with power to fill vacancies at any time.

SEC 3. That each county in the State, in addition to such beneficiaries as are now provided for by law, shall be entitled to send to and keep at such college on the same conditions as to transportation, room rent and tuition, three times as many beneficiaries as it has members of the House of Representatives, said beneficiaries to be appointed by the several boards of county commissioners: *Provided*, not less than one-half of such appointments shall be made from persons actually engaged or intimately identified in some agricultural, mechanical or mining pursuit.

SEC. 4 That if any county or district shall fail to take the benefit of this act, and neglect for three consecutive months to send to the said college its full quota of beneficiaries, then the Faculty of the University may fill any such vacancies from any county in the State by receiving as beneficiaries under this act such students as shall pass before them the best competitive examination.

SEC 5. That for the purposes of defraying the expenses incident to this act, the Governor shall annually upon the application of the Trustees of the University, draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of the State for the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the Treasurer shall pay the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. That any part of the appropriation provided in the preceding section, which shall not be expended in any one year, shall be set aside as a special reserve or endowment fund for the benefit of said college, in succeeding years, to be drawn upon as may be necessary.

SEC 7. That so much of chapter 141 of the Laws of 1881 as appropriate annually five thousand dollars to the University be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE TARIFF PLANK OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—Mr. McClure expressed himself very well on the tariff Thursday night. His plea for the establishment of manufacturing interests at the South was extremely fine. We all want manufactures. We all want diversified labor and much capital employed in hundreds of different channels. So far, so good. He expressed himself as being a great admirer of the tariff plank in the North Carolina State platform, and indeed he so said in his paper at the time, urging its adoption entire as the Democratic platform at Chi-Chicago. We might all agree on that platform, but the music would begin when an attempt were made to put the theory into practice. Mr. Randall, we believe, stands on substantially the same platform as Mr. Morrison; but they won't work together when they come down to details.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

HORNER SCHOOL.
OXFORD, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical and Scientific Academy, with Military Organization and Discipline.

THE SPRING TERM of 1885 will begin the second Monday, the 12th day of January.

An ample corps of able instructors is provided, and the School thoroughly equipped for efficient work.

Terms for board and tuition the same as heretofore.

Send for Catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. THORNTON—A Card.
A. S. HUSKE & Co. Cigars.
D. W. TOWNSEND—Telephone.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Notice.
Jos. D. McNEILL—Lumber, &c.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—A Card.
R. P. BUXTON—Commissioner's Sale.
WM. P. CLYDE—N. Y. & Wil. S. S. Line.
THOS. H. McNEILL—Administrator's Notice.

ABOUT TOWN.

METHODIST SOCIABLE.—The ladies of the M. E. Church will give a sociable at the parsonage, Tuesday evening, Jan. 27th, from 9 to 12 o'clock. Refreshments will be served at a small cost. The public are invited to attend.

THE WILSON SHORT CUT.—Col. Gardner, chief engineer of the Wilson "short-cut" survey, is in town. We learn that he expresses the opinion of those he represents to begin the construction of the road from Wilson to Fayetteville within thirty days.

MULES DROWNED.—Last week, while a team of mules and wagon was being ferried across the river at Matthews's Ferry, the mules either became unruly or frightened and both they and the wagon were plunged into the river, which was so deep and swift at that point, that the mules were drowned.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We have been informed that Mr. Nimocks intends re-modelling and generally improving the store recently occupied by Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co., and purchased by him at the McArn sale. Also that the syndicate of young capitalists intend greatly changing and improving their store on the new bank building.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—When you see shade trees planted in front of stores, it is a sure sign that the town is progressing, and the merchants making money. Because, a man never plants trees before his store unless he expects to enjoy their shade himself, and since he had and was making plenty of money he would not care to sit still in the sun. But, best of all, it is a sign that the day of the wooden awning is past, and that the merchants of Fayetteville begin to realize that these unsightly and dangerous appendages are unworthy of anything better than a corner gruggery in a village.

HOW A CAT SAVED ONE OF HER NINE.—That there is a special providence for cats, any one who witnessed the following incident of the late fire, must bear witness to. A large white cat, almost dead with fear, was crouching on one of the adjoining roofs, a small fellow picked her up by the tail, and with a "well, old lady, let's see if you are a mansaver," slung her towards the fiery furnace below. Just as the cat seemed to be poised over the burning mass, she was struck fairly in the breast by the stream from the engine, knocking her about twenty feet, and just out of reach of the flames. She left the scene quickly, a wet, but happy cat.

MULE TALK.—It is often a question if animals have a language of their own. This query was apparently answered in the affirmative, a few days ago. A gentleman of this vicinity, turned a mule into his barn yard, which was a large one and opened through a large gate into a field, in which field oats are thickly springing up. The mule looked longingly over the fence at the green oats and then repeatedly tried to open the gate. All his efforts proving fruitless, he stood apparently in deep thought for a moment, and then walking up to a cow which was lying down in the barn yard, put his head close to hers. She quickly got up, walked over to the gate, accompanied by the mule, and thrusting her horn through its bars unhooked the fastening, and they both walked in.

THE FREE BRIDGE MATTER.—We understand that, at an adjourned meeting of the Clarendon Bridge company, held Jan. 17th, the following settlement of the "Free Bridge" matter was had: The company agree to sell their bridge for $10,000 cash and $25,000 in bonds, on condition that the bonds are declared in all respects good and binding on the taxables of the county. The bonds and cash to be delivered as soon after the decision is had as possible—not later than June 1st.

The $10,000 cash, it is expected to be raised by others than the Bridge company taking that amount in bonds at par.

We also understand arrangements are making to get all matters concerning the bonds before the Supreme court at once.

CUMBERLAND COURT.—The special term of court for Cumberland county convened on Monday 19th inst., his Honor, Judge J. C. McRae, presiding. The charge to the grand jury was remarkably clear and concise. There are very few important cases on the State docket. The most important is the case of State against Tom McNeill, colored, for killing his brother at a negro frolic last Fall. This case was began yesterday, but has not gone to the jury yet. There are enough cases carried over from last court and new Bills found this term by the grand jury, to consume the entire week to the exclusion of all civil cases.

The public will be glad to know that the Judge, in his charge, called attention to the irregularities of those in authority in this county.

P. S. The case of McNeill was given to the jury at 7 p. m. yesterday, who returned a verdict of guilty (of murder) after remaining out three quarters of an hour. The prisoner will probably appeal.

The Recent Fire.

Last Friday morning about half past one o'clock, fire was discovered in the large double dry-goods store of Mr. F. W. Thornton on Hay street. The alarm was quickly given, but the flames had gained such headway before their discovery that it was impossible to save the buildings or contents. From Thornton's the flames spread to the jewelry store of Messrs. Warren Prior & Son, next door, which was also burned. The large Kyle store on the east side, separated by an alley of some 4 feet width, and the building immediately adjoining Messrs. Prior's on the west, occupied by Messrs. D. H. Ray & Co. (groceries), also caught fire under their tin roofs, where an edge of wood was probably exposed; but, by determined and daring efforts, were saved. The stocks of Messrs. Prior & Son and D. H. Ray & Co. were saved, but in a damaged condition.

But for the strenuous efforts of Chief McNeill and the fire department and of many citizens, colored as well as white, (for all did their part), the whole row, from Roes & Leak's to the Faulk building on Green street, would probably have been burned.

Mr. Thornton's loss was very heavy. His stock on hand at time of the fire was, we learn, $92,000, while his total insurance on stock and buildings, was but $55,500.

There was an insurance of but $800 on the Prior building, which leaves a heavy loss. Their insurance on stock is probably large enough to cover the loss on that.

The stock of Messrs. D. H. Ray & Co. was greatly damaged. As it was moved hastily, and a rain fell upon it, it will be difficult to estimate the net loss, which must be great—the insurance being but $3,200.

Messrs. Prior have moved into the music store of Messrs. McNeill & Co.; Messrs. D. H. Ray & Co. temporarily to the store of Mr. Jas. B. Smith, pending the repairs to their own store, which is considerably damaged in broken skylights, holes cut into the roof by the firemen, &c. Mr. Thornton has rented the Kyle stores, and expects to fill them up with goods at once, having dispatched a buyer to the Northern and Eastern markets. Messrs. Ray will soon occupy their store again.

Messrs. Prior & Son expect to put up a fine store on the site of the old one, but higher and much deeper. The front will be very handsome, and the interior finished in the latest and most attractive style in vogue with jewelry houses in the cities.

Mr. Thornton has now an opportunity to avail himself of his large means for the erection of a building that will be an ornament to the city—and we learn that such is his intention. Workmen were put upon the debris before the bricks got cold, and he will at once erect a magnificent four story store, 55 feet front, with elevator and all modern improvements. The building will contain a theatre—not a "hall" or an "opera-house," but a theatre—which will be designed by an accomplished architect and surpass anything of the kind in the State. Altogether, the building which he will erect will be, in size, finish and general appointments, of a character not heretofore known in North Carolina.

Sundry Observations.

Mr. A. B. Daingerfield has gone North to buy goods for Mr. F. W. Thornton.

The burnt district looks rough and ragged, but that will speedily be changed and new and handsome buildings replace the unsightly ruins.

It is a matter of congratulation (as well as a fact) that spite of the varied degrees of cold, heat and wet, the night of the fire, nothing very strong was imbibed.

One reason the Kyle building was nearly destroyed, was because its awning caught fire and it was almost impossible to pull it down.

Mr. Jas. D. McNeill is a success as chief fire warden. His commands are to the point, quick and forcible.

It is wonderful how much good advice those who stand off and look at others work are capable of giving.

One wiseacre threw a sash from the second story of Ray's store, and every pane would have been broken, had it not hit a chap on the head.

Mr. Jno. D. Brown has nearly completed the second one of the series of handsome and commodious cottages he intends building on Railroad street, East of his residence.

The new schedule gives the railroad men a living chance for sleep.

The new buildings that are now being built, and those contemplated, will give plenty of work to carpenters, bricklayers and other working men, for some time to come.

The person that walked off with the Sunday suit of clothes belonging to a gentleman who lived not far from the fire, and who stepped out to see how it was progressing, will confer a favor by returning them. He must have found out by this time that they are not his.

New plank walks are to be put down from Liberty Point to the "McIntyre store," and from the flour warehouse across the street.

A gentleman of this town has a calf that is as fond of gnawing on bones as a dog; turkey, chicken or beef, none come amiss.

Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co., have put up a large tin covered, one story building, in the rear of their store, to keep salt meat and other heavy goods in.

Quite a large lot of cotton was brought to this market last week and this.

NEGLECTED ADVANTAGES.—Fayetteville has a large and unfailing stream running through its centre and yet, the cry Friday morning was "water, water." When the flames were subdued the cisterns had been entirely emptied; had the fire spread, no more water could have been gotten. Why? Worn out engines are not capable of throwing water from the creek to the business part of town; and the supplies of hose are insufficient, had the engines been powerful. There seems to have been no difficulty in the supply of water from the water works—there being a two inch stream constantly flowing from that source at night; but the reservoirs are too small, so long as the engine power isn't great enough to empty one into another quickly.

CAPT. BROADFOOT'S MODEL FARM.—Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot has made a departure from the ordinary methods of pisciculturists, having stocked a large pond on his fine farm, which lies about five miles west of town, with many young perch of the native variety—known as "black perch." This was done some six months or more ago, and now the pond is literally alive with these gamey and delicious fish. They are very hardy and propagate so rapidly that there is little danger of the supply being exhausted for a long time to come.

The tract of land on which this pond is situated contains about one hundred acres, some fifty of which are under cultivation, the rest being woodland and meadow. In the meadows are some very fine cattle, among them a Jersey bull of full blood. Besides the raising of "fish and flesh," Capt. Broadfoot has turned his attention to "fowls." The improved varieties of geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens that stroll about the place would make a hungry man's mouth water. The distance from town is only a pleasant drive, and a visit to this pleasant place will afford pleasure and profit.

A TESTIMONIAL TO BILLY WILLIAMS.—Who will start a subscription for a handsome testimonial to Billy Williams, the heroic colored fireman? No one, no matter what his services, will consider the singling out of this brave man an invidious distinction. He should be given a handsome medal, and a more substantial reward besides.

A STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—We have repeatedly urged the purchase of a steam fire engine for Fayetteville. With such an engine and abundant hose, a fire would stand no show in a town situated as this—with two bold streams flowing through it and along its flanks. The cost would be speedily returned in reduced insurance. The present outfit is a disgrace to the town. Let the matter be taken in hand at once.

"A LONG PULL AND A STRONG PULL, &c."—One man astride of the roof of a burning house with only a few feet between him and a raging fire, cutting through tin like mad. Above him, and holding him by his coat, another man; and he held by one higher up; and so on, until a chain of some half dozen was formed. Sequel: That building and many others saved.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

The Chief of the Fire Department Knows How to Speak as Well as Act.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

Mr. Editor:—As Chief I desire to express the thanks of the Fire Department for the timely, efficient and generous aid rendered me by many of our citizens, of both races, on the night of the 15th at the recent fire. Especial mention is due to several for the manly way in which all duties entrusted to them were executed; but especially to that intrepid old colored fireman, Wm. Williams, for his promptness in going to the post of danger and faithfully performing every duty required of him. At the same time I desire to express my personal disapprobation of the conduct of *very many* of my fellow citizens, who could calmly stand by with folded arms and see *better* men, without reward or hope of reward, work themselves almost beyond human endurance. JAS D. McNEILL.

[We wonder what Northern writers, who are exercised about the bad feeling they say exists between white and colored men of the South, would have said had they seen "Billy Williams" risking his life the other night to save the property of white men, with a white man holding him by the coat-tail to keep him from pitching into the flames below?]

A Gala Day at Beaver Cseek.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

Mr. Editor:—On Christmas day the large membership of Lebanon Lodge F. and A. M., together with Beaver Creek Lodge I. O. G. T., united in a common design of celebrating the occasion by a Union pic nic and other Masonic and Templar festivities. In addition to the brotherhood of the two orders above, with their friends, the crowd was augmented by a number of invited guests from Fayetteville and surrounding country, who took part in the *exercises*. At 10 o'clock the Masonic Lodge was called to order, and "The Eastern Star" degree was conferred on a number of the wives and daughters of Masons in a short, solemn and impressive manner by Past Grand Senior Warden R. W. Hardie, of Phoenix Lodge No. 8. After which, by invitation, the membership and guests, proceeded to the lower floor, where a sumptuous rapast was spread before them, and at a given signal the attack began, and was kept up with unremitting energy and zeal until "the last armed foe expired." All along the line the fight waxed hotter and hotter, and wherever the line began to waver, or show the least sign of exhaustion or fatigue, they were promptly reinforced by Sheriff Hardie, who, with his valuable help, held himself and side in readiness to relieve and take the places of the wounded and fallen ones. Truly it was a royal feast—such an one as is worthy of the sturdy men and accomplished housewives of that section. May "it come again."

After this interesting event was over we were refreshed with the announcement that a Masonic address was to be delivered by Sheriff Hardie, who at once engaged the ear of the assembly and held them in rapt attention until the last word from his lips had died away. It was a masterpiece of profound Masonic wisdom, replete with ancient lore and abounding in plain, every day facts. The listeners were delighted. An old and honored Mason said he had heard many addresses, but none that equalled the one he had just listened to in its depth of thought and plainness of illustration. The address was received with many manifestations of delight and pleasure, and the universal verdict was that Masonry might well feel proud of R. W. Hardie.

The two lodges, through the lady connections, presented Sheriff Hardie with a gigantic cake, beautifully adorned and embellished with the various emblems of the two orders, in token of their appreciation of his highly entertaining address, and of their pleasure in having him with them. The Sheriff did not refuse the cake, but took it into custody, while his aide looked wistfully at it, but could only obtain a *bird's* eye view of the tempting viand.

About 4 o'clock we took a reluctant farewell of the many friends who had made our visit so enjoyable, and put our steps homeward, with pleasant recollections of how we spent Christmas, 1884.

A PARTICIPATOR.

The Right Path.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

Hymen's torch again is lighted,
Wedding bells again are ringing,
Cumberland to Moore united
Starts the muse again to singing.

See! under right divine
Another household centre—
Another Christian shrine
Where evil may not enter.

Our little world turns round and round
Unto its sun forever true,
And by a law high and profound
We mortals turn to Love as true.

Yes! Love's our sun, our light, our life,
Completion of our being's aim—
That man should seek himself a wife,
And wife-hood woman's crowning fame.

Then lads so gay and girls so sweet,
Ye are but filling Heaven's decree
Your smiling, wiling, fond deceit
Fills but the measure of "what's to be.

Now loving Willies and lovely Kates,
We pray you quick to learn—
God blesses those who seek good mates,
And from them never turn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS WILL BUY A bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, the most reliable agent in destroying and expelling worms from children and adults. Try it. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction.

You Can Have It.

"My dear, what would I give to have your hair?" is often said by middle aged ladies to young ones. Madam, you may have just such hair. Parker's Hair Balsam will give it to you. It will stop your hair from falling off, restore the original color, and make it long, thick, soft and glossy. You need not stand helplessly envying the girls. The Balsam is not only not a dye, but is an elegant dressing, and is especially recommended for its cleanliness and purity.

Don't Give Up Yet.

It doesn't follow that a patient will die because the doctors have "given him up," or that he will recover because they promise to "pull him through." It is never too late to try the great virtues of Parker's Tonic. Mr. Michael Guilfoyle, of Binghampton, N. Y., was cured of Rheumatism by it after ten years of unspeakable suffering. Mr. R. W. Mosher, druggist, of same city, certifies that he has sold over a thousand bottles of Parker's Tonic through its reputation for this and other cures.

A Lucky "Memphis Ledger and Appeal" Carrier.

The $50,000, the Second Grand Prize in The Louisiana State Lottery, drawn yesterday at New Orleans, was partly held here, and partly in Cincinnati and San Francisco. Among the lucky men is Mr. Gus Phillips, a route carrier on the *Ledger and Appeal*. He has one tenth of the ticket, and is entitled to $5,000. He will visit the New Orleans Exposition and present it to M. A. Dauphin, in New Orleans, to be cashed in person.—*Memphis* (Tenn.) *Ledger, Dec. 17th.*

Chinese Gordon.

A biography of this remarkable man ought to be interesting reading, especially if written by the famous hero-journalist and veteran war correspondent, Archibald Forbes. It is not, therefore, surprising to see numerous editions of it published. First there was the English edition, of course at a high price, then a reprint at $1.00 per copy, by an American "high priced" publisher; now follows the *"Literary Revolution"* edition, large handsome type, neat cloth binding, for only 50 cents! The publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York, will send a 100-page descriptive catalogue of his publications, covering the entire field of standard literature, free to any applicant.

THE NEW YEAR.

Among the publications to be especially noted, as the New Year approaches, are the periodicals published by Harper & Brothers, a year's subscription to any one of which would make an acceptable New Year's gift, and a recurring reminder of the intelligent donor. Their MAGAZINE is preeminent in literature and art. Its conductors know the great secret of popularizing both, while constantly advancing the standard of literary and artistic excellence.

Of HARPER'S WEEKLY it may be justly said that its independent and patriotic course during the late political campaign earned for it the commendation of thoughtful and unbiased readers throughout the country; while apart from its political teaching, the high character, variety and attractiveness of its stories, articles, and pictures, place it in the foremost rank of weekly illustrated journals.

The feminine mind may be disposed to give the preference to HARPER'S BAZAR, which weekly spreads before the eye not only a tempting feast of stories, poems, sparkling essays and art illustrations, but a constant variety of beautifully engraved fashion-plates and intricate pattern sheets, the mystery of which the masculine intellect is impotent to solve. It is truly the American woman's journal.

Last, but not least, since it concerns the most important part of the family circle, we may mention HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE. This bright little paper has achieved a double victory, in winning the approval of parents and the hearts of their children. No pleasanter or surer antidote to the sensational juvenile literature, which has begun the ruin of so many young minds, could be placed in the hands of youthful readers than this popular journal for boys and girls.

Information as to the terms of subscription to these periodicals may be obtained of the publishers, Harper & Brothers, New York.

Taking Care of the Body.

The Christian Index, the leading organ of the Baptist Church in the South, published in Atlanta, Ga., in its issue of Dec. 4th, 1884, has the following editorial:

Too many people seem to think that a religious newspaper should be confined to the discussion of moral and religious subjects only, forgetting that religion has to do both with the bodies and souls of men. "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good," has as much to do with the practical side of life as it has with the moral side. Our readers will bear testimony that in all questions discussed in the Index, the practical has been duly set forth. In this paragraph, therefore, we only seek to present an article worthy of commendation. After subjecting it to the above test, we have tried Swift's Specific and found it good—good as a blood purifier, good as a health tonic. In this opinion we are sustained by some of the best men in the church. Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, the Nestor of the Baptist denomination in Georgia, says: "It is my deliberate judgment that Swift's Specific is the grandest blood purifier ever discovered. Its effects are wonderful, and I consider them almost miraculous. There is no medicine comparable to it." Dr. H. C. Hornady, one of the best known ministers in our church, says: "Swift's Specific is one of the best blood purifiers in existence."

These brethren speak advisedly. But few preparations can bring forward such endorsements. The Index desires to endorse these statements. We have witnessed the beneficial effect of this medicine, not only in our own households, but in several other cases where seemingly all other remedies had failed. It is purely a vegetable compound, scientifically prepared, and perfectly harmless in its composition. It renews the blood—gives tone and vigor to the constitution, as well as restores the bloom of health to the suffering. Therefore, we do not deem it inconsistent with the duties of a religious journal to say this much in its behalf.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 109 William Street,
New York.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	16@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD -	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	26@28
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	20@30	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	99	Sweet,	35@40
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	75@90
CHICKENS—	17½@25	SALT—	1.00@1.10
EGGS—	15@17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7@8½
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@9
FODDER—	60@70	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@1.00	Corn Whiskey,	2.05
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	24½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 21—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.05 cts. for Strained and $1.10 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.60, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00.—*Wil. Star.*

A CARD.

Mr F. W. Thornton thanks the public for saving his warehouse from the fire of the 15th inst.
102-1t

TO THE CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE.

We desire to express our gratitude to the citizens of Fayetteville for their efforts at the fire of Friday morning last in saving our stock. Without such aid nearly all would have been lost, in which case a very serious embarrassment to our business would have been the result, as the amount of the insurance fell far short of the value of the property.
102 1t WARREN PRIOR & SON.

The Harbert Telephone

(FOR PRIVATE LINES)

Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.
D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

We are now located at

McNeills' Music Store,

where we will remain until we rebuild.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.
102-1t

LUMBER.

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just been started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No payment asked until satisfaction is given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.
☞ Planing mill in first-class order.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULETT & MORGAN, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.
Say in what paper you saw our address.
July 3, 1884. 74-1y

STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES. { Just
BLAINE and LOGAN. { Ready.
712 Royal octavo pages; 67 full-page Illustrations.

TILDEN, CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS
774 Royal octavo pages; 35 full-page Illustrations.

Best Terms ever offered to Agents. Outfit Free, and all Freight Paid.
Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York or Chicago.
Oct 16, 1884 89-1y

MILLINERY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH, TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

Straw Hats from 25c. up.
Wool Hats from 50c. up.
Bargains in Trimmed Goods.

Ladies' Hose, Merino Vests and Pants, Corsets, Gloves, Lace and Linen Collars, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Children's Hoods and Sacques, Plated Jewelry, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

ALSO, 5 and 10 CENT COUNTERS OF USEFUL GOODS.

Call early at No. 17 Hay Street. M. E. DYE.
Dec 18, 1884. 98tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE

Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.

ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and Examine.

December 18, 1884. 98tf

ANNOUNCEMENT.

No doubt the smokers of the

SHIELD

will greet this notice of the shipment of our CIGARS with pleasure, and with us look anxiously each day for their arrival.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

SMOKE THE SHIELD CIGAR.

Jan 22, 1885 102 tf

Valuable Mill Property

FOR SALE IN HARNETT CO., N. C.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Harnett County, made at Fall Term, 1884, in the case of W. S. Chaffin *vs.* A. J. Kivett and wife, E. A. Kivett, S. N. Parker and others, the undersigned, appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will expose at public sale on

Tuesday, February 17th, 1885,

being Tuesday of Court week, at the Court House in Lillington, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., that valuable real estate known as Kivett's Mill, Gin, &c., situated on the south bank of Upper Little River, in Harnett county, N. C., together with all privileges and appurtenances, including 13½ acres of land, more or less; also six acres of land covered with water lying in the slough between said mill and the dam, the boundaries of which are to be as the water may stand at the highest point; also one-half acre at the south end of said mill dam on the said river for the purpose of getting dirt for said dam and for other purposes, and the privilege of a road to the dam for ingress and egress.
Terms cash.
R. P. BUXTON,
Jan 12, 1885. 102 4t Commissioner.

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
102-3m

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of the late Thomas Drake, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1886, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
This January 14th, 1884.
THOMAS H. McNEILL,
102 4t Administrator of Thomas Drake, dec'd.

Assignee's Notice.

I OFFER, AT PRIME COST, the entire stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise contained in the two stores now occupied by Messrs. R. H. Tomlinson & Co., until the 20th inst., after which time they will be sold by auction, as previously advertised. R. M. NIMOCKS,
Assignee.
Jan'y 8, 1885 100-2t

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day been duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of J. A. Jones, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before December 23d, 1885. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. J. M. HODGES,
Dec 23, 1884 Adm'r of J. A. Jones.
99-6w

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

NORTH CAROLINA---CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A. A. McKethan
vs.
John B. Broadfoot, Guardian of the infant heir of James B. Broadfoot, dec'd, and Mrs. Mary Broadfoot.

Notice of Lis Pendens.

The foregoing action was begun and is now pending in the Superior Court of said County, and the purpose of the same is to enforce a purchase money *lien* for money advanced by the plaintiff, as purchase money for the lot of land, with dwelling situated thereon, on Dick street in the town of Fayetteville, adjoining the "Mullins lot," it being the same, which was the last residence of Mrs. Marseline Waddell, and where she lived and died. The object of this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the plaintiff's action will affect the title to the foregoing described real estate, it being alleged that the same is liable for the money so advanced by him, and this action is to enforce the plaintiff's demand.
THOMAS H. SUTTON,
Jan 7th, 1885. Plaintiff's Attorney.
101-

Sale of Land.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in a special proceeding entitled J. A. Lilly and others, *ex parte*, we will, on Monday, the 2d day of February, 1885, at the Court House door in Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, a tract of LAND belonging to the estate of H. Lilly, deceased, lying and being in the county of Mecklenburg, on both sides of Big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Tate & Dewey, J. W. Willam on and others, containing 148 acres more or less, and being the same land on which B. F. Smith now resides, and the same that was conveyed to H. Lilly by Walter Brem and others by Deed dated 24th December, 1877, and registered in Book 18, page 71, Register of Deeds' office for Mecklenburg county.
Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, secured by notes with approved security, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum until purchase money shall be paid in full.
H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Jan. 2, 1885. Commissioners.
101-ts

H. H. H.

PLOWS
—and—
FARMING IMPLEMENTS

in large quantities. Prices guaranteed to suit.

Castings, &c.

Hardware of a general kind!

H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Jan 15, 1885 101-

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE Spring Term will begin January 7th, and close June 11th, 1885.

TERMS:

Tuition in College Classes per month,	$5 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department "	2 50 to 3 00
Tuition in Business Course "	3 50
Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-Writing (extra) each, per Term,	12 50
Board, including furnished room, per month,	9 00 to 10 00

Particular attention will be paid to the Natural Sciences, English, Literature, and the Business Course.
The Faculty, now composed of seven men, are specialists in their respective departments, and, with additional improved apparatus and appliances, are prepared to meet the demands of the educational interests of the Church and patrons of the Institution.
For Catalogue and particulars address
PROF. J. F. HEITMAN,
Trinity College, Randolph Co., N. C.
Jan'y 8, 1885 14 1

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.
Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 200 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.
Address D. ROSE, Att'y,
Dec 4, 1884 Lock Box 85, Fayetteville, N. C.
96tf

Store for Rent.

THAT DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND, the Kyle Store, single or double, on Hay Street, corner of Market Square, is offered for rent. Possession given at once.
Apply to my agent, R. P. BUXTON, Fayetteville, N. C. JAMES KYLE, Executor.
Jan'y 8, 1885. 100-3t

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

From the Far North-West.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

POMEROY, GARFIELD COUNTY, WASH. TER., Dec. 22, 1884.

Mr. Editor:—My last letter to you contained a description of the town of Shoshone, Idaho. In the trip from that place to this there is very little to attract attention when one is on the cars. You travel from Shoshone on the Oregon Short Line Railroad to Pocatello, the junction of the O. S. L. R. R., with the Utah Northern, a narrow gauge railroad. Pocatello is small in extent and in buildings. It is situated on a few acres of land belonging to an Indian reservation, the Black Feet, I believe.

The depot at this place is the chief part of the town. This building is very large and is an ideal monopoly, as are most of the depots on the trans-continental railroads. In the depot you find a ticket office, an express office, a good hotel, a good restaurant, a bar room, a barber shop, a boot black stand, a confectionery store, a grocery, and a general store. All this belongs to the railroad and is quite a little village in itself.

The Deer Lodge valley in Montana is the chief object of interest between Pocatello and Walhula Junction in Washington Territory, the junction of the N. P. R. R. and the O. R. and N. Co. R. R., that is the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company Railroad.

There are no finer stock ranches any where that are to be seen than in the Deer Lodge valley. Some of them are immense in extent, and are stocked with the finest and best breeds of cattle, horses and sheep.

All along the Deer Lodge valley are to be seen the geysers or hot spouting springs. Around these springs the water has built up mounds more or less flat or sharp in their structure, some of them quite pointed. These were real curiosities to me, but I had to let my curiosity be satisfied from a distance. I did not have an opportunity to leave the cars and go near one.

I will commence now to write to you more particularly about Washington Territory, and first about

POMEROY,

the county seat of Garfield county. Pomeroy is located in the valley of the Pataha. This is an Indian word of three syllables, with a little more accent on the syllable -ta- than on either of the others. The letter "a" occurring three times in the word is pronounced as in the word *far*. Pataha means brushy, and takes its name from the fact that considerable willow brush grows upon its banks. The Pataha creek takes its rise in the Blue Mountains, perhaps twenty miles south of the town of Pomeroy, and empties into the Tukanon, twenty miles northwest of Pomeroy. Tukanon is a beautiful stream, as clear as crystal, and about half the size of your Rockfish. The word, I have been informed, is corrupted from Tuk—clear, and the word canon.

The Pataha is an unsightly stream; it is muddy during much the greater part of the year. In the dry season, the latter part of summer and the early fall, it affords very little water, and may be jumped across at places. During the winter, when it rains and the snow melts, and during the spring when the snow is melting in the mountains, it is quite a large stream and very dirty.

The valley of the Pataha, commencing three miles east of Pomeroy to its junction with the Tukanon, is from two hundred to six hundred yards wide, is very fertile, except its free alkali spots, and is hemmed in on either hand by high hills, bluffs, or buttes (butes) as they are called here, ranging in altitude from four hundred to one thousand feet. The only ways into or out of this valley are at points where small water courses come into it. At these points grades are made along the small water courses, up the gulches, for from two to four miles to the points where you reach the level prarie or *flats*, as the level lands are called.

Pomeroy is named for Mr. J. M. Pomeroy, upon whose ranche the original town was laid off. Mr. Pomeroy settled here the 8th of December, 1864. His house then, the old log cabin, being about half way between Dayton and Lewiston, became a favorite stopping place for travelers. Mr. Pomeroy is still living here, and is a Justice of the Peace. Mr. W. C. Potter built a mill near the old log cabin in the fall of 1877. The same fall Mr. B. B. Day opened a store and Dr. Frary a drug store. At this time the prairie country back of the present location began to settle up very rapidly. The following spring, 1878, a livery stable, a blacksmith shop, a hotel and a brewery were added, and Pomeroy was then laid off into town lots and streets and became a veritable town. Garfield county was organized by Act of the Legislative Assembly of 1881, and Pomeroy was selected as the place for county seat. Since then its growth has been steady and regular, and unlike most towns in this Western country, it has never had a boom. Its present population is about eight hundred or one thousand.

Pomeroy now has three physicians, four lawyers, one dentist, three preachers, three churches, one academy, one other school, two drug stores, one hotel, two restaurants, three dry goods stores, three groceries, one flouring mill, one confectionery, one bakery, two hardware stores, two farming implement warehouses, one brewery, one beer hall, three saloons, two livery stables, two blacksmith shops, two halls, one a fine new opera hall, and a variety of other smaller business places.

Pomeroy has an altitude of 2,150 feet above sea level. The prospects for the town are regarded by all as decidedly fine, and we hope one of these days to have quite a city. EPSILON.

It is announced that 500 Canadians on snow shoes will call on President-elect Cleveland. The only comfort Grover can get out of this alarming prospect is that if the Canadians keep their snow shoes on they won't be able to get near enough to him to shake hands.—*Lowell (Mass.) Citizen.*

The extraordinarily large quantity of liquors for "medicinal and sacramental purposes" in Iowa since the prohibitory law went into effect leads to the conclusion that the average Iowan is either very unhealthy or very religious.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

Lt. Gov. Stedman to President Robinson.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 20, 1884.

John M. Robinson Esq, President, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR: I herewith tender my resignation as general counsel for "The Carolina Central Railroad Company," and, also as a director of the same corporation. This course I consider proper and necessary by my election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina, the duties of which position will shortly devolve upon me. As you are aware, for years I have been paid a salary as attorney for "The Carolina Central," in addition to fees for extraordinaury services. This salary as retained counsel I must relinquish, for it implies some obligation, and none should exist between an officer of State, occupying my position, and any corporation, whose interests might possibly be affected by legislation during his term of office. When the Legislature is not in session, I shall act professionally for any person or corporation which may see fit to employ me. In other words I shall continue the practice of law. But my resignation as salaried counsel and, also as director, is intended to cover not only the time when our Legislature is in session, but my entire term of office as Lieutenant Governor. The reasons which impel my resignation as director, whilst not so strong as those demanding my resignation as counsel, arise from the general views I entertain as to such matters.

Thanking you for the unvarying courtesy and kindness which you have always extended to me professionally and personall, I am. Very truly yours,

CHAS. M. STEDMAN.

PRESIDENT ROBINSON TO MR. STEDMAN.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt today of your letter of December 30th, in which you tender your resignation as general counsel of the Carolina Central railroad company as well as that of director of the same company.

Appreciating fully the motives that led you to resign, I can only say that your resignation is accepted with regret, and that I trust that our personal relations will hereafter remain as cordial and as pleasant as they have been during the time we were brought into official intercourse. I wish for you, my dear Major, every success.

Very cordially and sincerely yours,

JNO. M. ROBINSON
President.

Mr. Stedman was attorney also for the Wilmington & Weldon railroad, which position he has also resigned and his resignation has been accepted.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Synopsis of Report of the Superintendetn.

[Raleigh News and Observer]

The report of Mr. John C. Scarborough for the years 1883 and 1884 is very voluminous. The bulk of it is composed of reports of the operations of all the normal schools. An immense mass of facts and figures is presented.

1883.

The summary of receipts and disbursements for the year ending November 30, 1883, shows the following receipts: balance on hand December 1, 1882, $21,600 90; receipts from poll tax, $245,662 11; special poll tax, $16,068 27; property tax, $217,406 42; special property tax, $2,468 84; property tax levied under local acts, $5,899 19; poll tax levied under local acts, $3,797 48; State treasury, $126 11; fines, forfeitures and penalties, $15,949 17; liquor licenses, $53,770 34; from other sources, $19,110 35; total, $813,046 18. The counties of Carteret, Chatham, Cherokee, Craven, Dare, Granville, Jackson, New Hanover, Pender, Rockingham, Stokes, Swain and Warren made no reports.

The disbursements for 1883 were as follows: teachers in white schools, $265,760 46; teachers in colored schools, $217,916 38; school houses and sites for whites, $41,045 09; for colored, $43,039 49; county superintendents of public instruction, $14,651 24; registers of deeds, $2,795 28; teachers' institutes, $1,638 92; other purposes, $16,173 70; treasurers' commissions, $20,430 39 total disbursements, $623,430 93. This left as balance on hand Dec. 1, 1883, $189,605 23.

The number of school districts in the State in 1883, as reported by ninety one counties, was: for white children, 4210; colored 2023; total 6233. The number of public school houses for that year, as reported by 91 counties, was: for whites, 2868, colored 1300; total 4168. The value of school property in 1883, as reported by 92 counties was: white schools $274 238 25; colored $115,730 35; total $390,008 60. The number public schools taught in 1883, as reported by 92 counties, was: for whites 3 617; colored 1,909; total 5,526. The average length of school terms in 1883, as reported by 89 counties, was 11⅔ weeks. The number of school children in the State between the age of 6 and 21, as reported by 92 counties, was: white males 152,638; white females 142,202; total whites 294 840; colored males 88,211; colored females 85,507; total colored 173,718. The grand total of white and colored was 468,558. The number of children attending public schools at any time from December 1, 1882, to December 1, 1883, was, as reported by 93 counties, white males 72,209; white females 70,024; average attendance 97.147. Colored males 48,165, colored females 50,436; average attendance 55,504. Grand total of white and colored enrolled 240,744; total average attendance 152,657. Average salary paid teachers in 1883, as reported by 90 counties: White $25 26, colored $24 45. The number of teachers examined and approved in 1883, as reported by 92 counties, was, white males first grade, 837; second 1,133, third 221; females, first grade 431, second 513, third 119; total whites 3,254. Colored males first grade 259, second 467, third 436; females, first grade 96, second 253, third 221; total colored 1,732. Grand total white and colored, 4 986. During 1883 thirty counties held 55 teachers' institutes, 34 of these being for whites, 21 for colored. They were attended by 964 white teachers and 518 colored; a total of 1,482. The white normal schools for 1883 were attended by 542 males and 623 white females, a total of 1,165; the colored normal schools were attended by 214 males and 201 females, a total of 445. The total attending the normals and teachers' institutes was, whites 2,129, colored 963, a total of 3,192.

THE WORK OF 1884.

The report of operations for the year ending December 1, 1884, gives receipts as follows: balance on hand December 1, 1883, $181,042.65; poll tax, $199,620 43; property tax, $220,916 87; State treasury, $59,943.14; special poll tax, $8,303 72; special property tax, $28,438 26; fines, forfeitures and penalties, $14,404 38; liquor licenses, $39,724 88; other sources, $12,638 83; total receipts, $765,032 16. The counties of Carteret, Warren and Person make only partial reports. Alamance received $768 30, Chatham $1,213 35. Pender $622.75, from the treasury, of which they make no report.

The disbursements for 1884 were as follows: to teachers for whites, $264,184.51; for colored, $152,012 33; school houses and sites for whites, $38,613 29; for colored, $32,075 40; county superintendents, $10,912.67; registers of deeds, $2,690; in solvent taxes returned, $1,516 24; white teachers' institutes, $969 16, colored, $838 27; other purposes, $13,367.50; treasurers' commissions, $18,025 19; total disbursements, $535,205 03; balance on hand December 1, 1884, $229,827.16.

In 1884 there were in the State the following number of children between the school ages of 6 and 21 as reported: white males 163,081, females 151,212; total whites 314,293; colored males 99,710, colored females 90,278; total 189,988. Grand total of white and colored, reported by 92 counties, 504,281. The number of children attending the public schools during 1884, was: white males 91,644, females 76,015; average 104 291; colored males 34,606, females 56,633; average 65,408. The grand total enrolled was 278,298, and the total average attendance was 169,694. The number of school districts was, for whites 2,286, colored 1,181; total 3,467, as reported by 92 counties. The number of public school houses, as reported by 91 counties, was for whites 1,765, colored 791; total 2,559. The value of public school property, as reported by 85 counties, was for whites $344,510 35, colored $138,581 63; total $483,091 98. The number of public schools taught, reported by 92 counties, was for whites 3,845, colored 2,175; total 6,020. The average length of school terms, as reported by 90 counties was white schools 11⅓ and colored 11⅔ weeks. The number of teachers examined and approved during 1884 was white males, first grade 1,030, second 1,059, third 203; females, first grade 518, second 530, third 125; total white teachers 3,470. Of the colored there were examined and approved males, first grade 315, second 600, third 585; females, first grade 109, second 327, third 295, a total of 2,140. The grand total of white and colored was 5,611. There were held during the year, in 31 counties, 55 teachers' institutes, of which 30 were for white and 25 for colored. The attendance at these was, whites 980, colored 561; total 1541. The number of teachers attending the white normal schools was, white males 532, females 390, model primary 80; total whites 1,002. The attendance of teachers at the colored normal schools was, males 276, females 296; total 572. The grand total, white and colored, was 1574. The number of teachers attending the institutes and normals was 3,715.

THE PEABODY FUND.

The receipts and disbursements of this fund for 1844 were as follows: Receipts, February $1,000, April $1,550, May $950, June $400, balance $190, total $4,090.

Disbursements: to Salisbury normal, white, $189 50; Charlotte graded schools, white and colored, $1,300; Kinston graded school, white, $500; Goldsboro graded school, white, $400; Wilson graded school, white, $400, Kinston graded school, colored, $300; Wilmington graded school, white and colored, $600; Franklin normal school, white, $50; Newberne normal school, colored, $100; Wilson normal school, white, $75; Elizabeth City normal school, white, $85; Newton normal school, white, $90; total disbursements, $4,090.

Cotton.

The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending January 15:

	1885.	1884.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	130,981	108,888
Total receipts to date,	3,927,170	3,695,205
Exports for the week,	169,329	146,214
Total exports to date,	2,509,605	2,196,933
Stock at all U. S. ports,	945,611	1,166,527
Stock at all interior towns,	174,687	183,374
Stock at Liverpool,	724,000	731,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	325,000	298,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1884: Galveston, 410,824 bales; New Orleans, 1,216 043; Mobile, 197,104; Savannah, 641,887; Charleston, 453,255; Wilmington, 83,997; Norfolk, 467,430; Baltimore, 44,193; New York, 41,208; Boston, 60,192; Providence, —; Philadelphia, 24,668; West Point, 194,266; Brunswick, 8,824; Port Royal, 3,586; Pensacola, 21,208; Indianola, 9,633; Newport News, 45,452; City Point, 400; total 3,927,170.

NORTH CAROCINIANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We notice in the Horry (S. C.) *Progress*, that the members of the House in the General Assembly of S. C. from that county (biographical sketches of whom are given in the *News and Courier*,) are natives of Columbus. Their names are Samuel Hickman and E. D. Richardson. Mr. Hickman moved to Horry some years ago and "engaged in farming, which has been his occupation ever since. He was appointed a trial justice and served until elected to the Legislature this year." Mr. Richardson has been living in Horry for a number of years. He has at present, three brothers residing in this county, one of whom Capt. V. V. Richardson, is our sheriff. Mr. Richardsen is said to have "worked the first turpentine which was ever produced in Horry." He has served in different official capacities, and has been elected to the House at different times.—*Columbus Times.*

It is said that Mr. Blaine will be the leader of Washington society this winter. As a political leader Mr. Blaine is a failure, but his personal magnetism is said to have a great charm for Washington society.—*Chicago Times*

Mrs. Wm. Mahone, of Virginia, is now prominent in the Paris American colony.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Past Year in Business—The Holidays in the Great Metropolis—North Carolinians in New York—Mr. Cleveland and the Cabinet—The Senatorship—The "World" drops Mr. Conkling—Wail of the Defeated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12th, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—Absence from the city for a great part of the time since the election, and the demands upon my time during the Christmas and New Year season, both in business and socially, have prevented me from writing you as often as I had intended.

The average New Yorker feels free to indulge himself "ad lib."(*i. e.* to the extent of his purse)in all the gayeties of this holiday season, and there has been one incessant round of theatres, operas, banquets, receptions, "after teas," charity balls, club dinners, stag parties, &c., &c., a description of which would more than fill all your columns; but I must forbear to tax you in such manner.

The summing up of the year 1884 does not show as satisfactory results as many of its predecessors, though I am inclined to think that the volume of business has been as great as in former Presidential years, and in the main satisfactory. The dealers in holiday goods, however, report much smaller sales than in former years, owing possibly to the fact, that our friends, the Republicans who represent in a large part, the moneyed men of Gotham, felt that since the wicked Democrats were soon to take the reins of Government, this country was going to the "Demolition Bow Wows." But although there are many sad countenances among them, I think they are generally convalescent and will "over it."

The failures in business throughout the country have been greater than we have had for many years, but I am happy to know that North Carolina's percentage of them is smaller than any of her sister States and that her merchants still stand deservedly high in the confidence of the country.

There have been very few changes among the North Carolina boys here; Alian Ruffin changes from W. H. Lyon & Co's. to Bates, Reed and Conley. The others all remain at their old places, where most of them have been for many years, which speaks well not only for *their* efficiency, but for the confidence reposed in them by their customers.

The North Carolinians who represent their State in the various branches of trade here, are as a class, and I might say almost without exception as honorable and capable men as will be found any where, and often times render valuable aid to many a weak brother at home.

I had a call to day from Col. L. L. Polk, who has established an office here and has associated with him Mr. W. H. Page, of the *State Chronicle* of Raleigh, who will have charge of the business affairs of the firm while Col. Polk will *cure* Diphtheria. The Col. has been in Boston about a year and has met with signal success. From the account of some of his cures, his performances have been little less than miracles, and although he has to fight all the different schools of medicine, he will doubtless be successful.

Now I must say a word on politics, though some of our friends think we don't know much on that subject.

Your readers would like to know about the new Cabinet. But then Grover and I haven't made up the slate yet, so you must all be patient till about the 4th of March, and then you shall know all about it. It's going to be a good one—all Democrats, no Mugwumps—sound, solid Democrats—solid!!!

Cleveland's letter on Civil Service reform is a model of common sense and conservatism, but "the Boys" don't altogether like its ring, still there is no kicking yet. It suits me and I feel sure that 75 per cent of the present office holders will walk the plank during this year of Democratic grace, and about 15 per cent more next year. I am out and out a Civil Service reformer, that is from 1887 and after.

The Governor's letter of resignation was a good one too, though it is said that Bayard and Garland helped him on it, but I dont believe it. It was a trifle longer than he would have liked but his friends would not consent to his leaving out the word "hereby." Still it answered the purpose and he is now in private life.

The Blaineites and Mugwumps are having a genuine Kilkenny cat fight over the Senatorship from New York, but there is little doubt but that Money-Bags Morton will get it. The World's howl for Conkling has subsided and his name will not be mentioned, nor should it be, by Democrats. He is a good deal safer man *for us* in private life. Mr Evarts has a respectable following but he dont believe in the efficacy of "soap" and is not a politician of the modern New York stamp. If Jay Gould stands to for him and puts up liberally he may win. But he's rather late with his boom. For a concededly great man, his letter bidding for the Senatorship was ridiculous and disgusting.

The wrath of the Republicans seems to centre on Henry Ward Beecher, but the old man is solid yet with the Plymouth Church brethren, and Satren too I suppose. They tried to Boycott him at the annual sale of pews on the 6th inst, but it wouldn't work, for the pews brought within $6,700 of last year's total, and the difference is accounted for by the general shrinkage of values everywhere.

The old man gets $20,000 a year, but said money was no object; he began with them at $1,500 a year, and he would serve them for that now if need be, or for nothing if they wished it.

It is certainly distressing to hear the lamentations of our stricken Republican friends. There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among them, and many a pious old church member has to call in the professional cussing man to handle the subject for him; but they would do well to stop a while and remember how naughty they thought it was for a Southern man to refuse to take into his bosom all the straggling carpet baggers who swarmed over our fair land after the war, and thought it outrageously vile and wicked of us because, as they said, there was no liberty of action at the South. Ostracism!!! Your ox has been gored this time and what are you doing, Mr. Republican? Shame on you! Let men vote as they please. Why! they are showing their teeth in every direction. Directly after the election a pious gentleman holding a pew in the church I attended gave up his pew, pulled up stakes and took himself and family away because our Rector was so unclean as to vote for the impious Cleveland.

I am glad to see by the OBSERVER that you are still improving the good old town by tearing down and building up. I have great faith in the future of Fayetteville. Yours,

J. H. A.

WOMEN WORTH MILLIONS.—The reported resolution of the widow of Mark Hopkins to erect a palace at Great Barrington, Mass., has turned attention to our millionaires of the female sex. It is difficult to enumerate them all at once. Mrs. A. R. Allen, of St. Louis, pays taxes on $1,197,000, and Miss Bernice Morrison, of the same city, is taxed at $964,990. A cattle queen named Rogers, near Corpus Christi, Tex., owns 40,000 head of cattle and is worth over $1,000,000. She is the financial agent of the ranch, keeps the pocketbook and oversees the stock, while she sends her second husband to the Texas Legislature. Catharine Wolfe, of New York, the daughter of old Peter Wolfe, who married Lorillard's two sisters and got $1,000,000 with each of them, has an income of $500,000 a year, and she owns real estate to the amount of about $6,000,000. She is about fifty-five years old, and plain in all her habits. She is single, too, and lives alone in a big house. Mrs. Wm. Astor is worth $1,000,000, and Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, the wife of the mining king, who died some years ago, is said to have assets which will foot up $8,000,000. Mrs. A. T. Stewart might be added to the list. The wealth of women is more likely to attract attention than that of men, because the latter are far more apt to distribute it in various speculations and thus deceive the public as to the aggregate amount.—*Utica Observer.*

A bet of $10 was made and won that the President of Harvard College could not name four Vice-Presidents of the United States inside of three minutes. It took him seven to name Wheeler and Colfax.—*Detroit Free Press,*

ST. NICHOLAS
FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Ghadden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

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Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe

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These goods *must be disposed of*, and the public are invited to call and receive earnest of the inducements which I am prepared to offer.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

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WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and prices and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

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Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

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Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

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The Aurora Watch is the only Watch made with Johnson's patent attachment, the greatest improvement in the manufacture of Watches of modern times.

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Selling Agents and Stockholders in the Aurora Watch Factory.

Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

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Groceries and Provisions,

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Nov 13, 1884 93tf

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Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

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H. R. HORNE.

Jan 15, 1885 101tf

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BE CURED

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It is a special remedy for all diseases peculiar to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful menstruation, in whites and partial prolapsus. It affords immediate relief and permanently restores the menstrual function. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "CHANGE OF LIFE," this invaluable preparation has no rival.

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Yours very respectfully,

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Aug 7, 1884 79 6m

THE CENTURY

IN 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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